PANN CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball,
PAINT GEORGE—Fairy Land Concerta,
WALLACK'S—S—Faika.
71B-AVE. AND 55Th-81.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—The New
Cyclorama of the Battles of Vicksburg.

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## Business Notices

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## New York Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGN -British Parhament reassembled. Reception of Mr. Gladstone, === Attitude of the Liberal-Unionists toward the new Government. composition to Mr. Matthews, the new Home Secretary. === France and the Vatican, === Another Canadian outrage on an American vessel Meeting of all the Bonapartes.

Conquess .- New extradition treaty with Japan now being considered by the Senate, === The President signed the River and Harbor bill. Both Houses adjourned without day at 4 o'clock

Domestic .- A Russian nihilist testifying in the Anarchist cases at Chicago. = A note from ex-President Haves respecting the death of Mr. Ili-= The races in Saratoga. === The Priscilla and Sachem win the yacht race over the course from New-London to Newport. Detroit baseball club defeated the Boston club in Boston, - Two farmers in Ohio lost their lives in a feud. === The Reading foreclosure suit in Philadelphia.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-Preparations for Mr. Tilden's funeral. == Further testimony in the Squire investigation. - No action by the Grand July on the Squire-Flynn matter. - Mystery Dew Drop, Witch and Referee. —— Kansas City beaten by New-York. ——— Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (412½ grains)—at 42d. per ounce—70 88 cents. === Stocks dull and higher, closing strong at figures.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day Slightly cooler, partly cloudy, possibly with light rains. Temperature . erday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 64 : average, 70340.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sumrer barellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNK n eiled to them, post aid, for 75 cents per month, the activess being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the occur postage.

The East against the West again to-morrow filly Dew Drop will meet "Lucky" Baldwin's little practical importance. One American flying colt Volante in the Champion Stakes. And the East feels pretty comfortable, thank

FReally, if the Canadians go much further in their warfare on American fishermen, Mr. Bayard will actually be obliged to take notice of it. even if his patriotic purpose of bulldozing Mexico is thereby delayed, a little. The semer," The Rattler, loaded with fish, put into Snelburne Harbor on the night of August 3, seeking shelter from the storm. Armed men were immediately placed upon her and her departure prevented until she had been en tered and cleared at the Custom House. This is simply petty persecution. The Rattler did not want to trade. Neither was she a pirate.

The President has written so many vetoes without just cause that the public had supposed he would certainly not miss an opportunity to write one when there was reason for it. But the public was mistaken. Mr. Cleveland has missed an excellent opportunity, and the result is that the bill appropriating more than \$14,000,000 for river and harbor improvement has become a law. In view of this act, and the message which he wrote so unwisely when he signed the Oleomargatine bill (the signing was all right), it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland already is bidding for popular support in 1888.

The Prohibitionists demand again that the Republicae party shall incorporate in its platform this fall a promise that the next Legislature shall submit to the people the question of a prohibitory constitutional amendment. This was promised last year, and a majority of the Republicans in the last Legislature tried earnestly to keep their word. A small minerity. however, supported by all the Democratic members, and urged on by some of the Prohibitionists themselves, defeated the resolution, Yet the temperance reformers cannot find words now to express their detestation of the Republicans, and they vote always just as the rum-Democrats wish. Is this a sensible thing to do, to put it mildly ?

As announced in The Tribune's special forsign dispatches this morning, the final determination of Mr. Chamberlain and his tollowers in the Commons is to unite with Lord Hartington's faction in support of the present British Government so far as Irish matters are concerned. Unless Mr. Chamberlain wanted to be very much by himself in Parhament, and to ruin his chances of ever regaining his old influence in the Liberal party, no other course was open to him. Whatever gratitude the Conservatives may feel for this support, however, is likely to be decidedly toned down by the course of Mr. Chamberlain's supporters in Birmingham in trying to defeat Mr. Matthews, now seeking re-election there after entering the Cabinet. Such opposition does indeed seem like small business, for having elected this man once, there is no real reason why they should not do it again.

When the Mayor gets so far as the letter to Maurice B. Flynn in the hearing on the charges against Commissioner Squire, doubtless the accused official will be discomfited; but up to the

present time in this examination Mr. Grace has appeared to less advantage than the man he is gunning for. Most of yesterday's proceedings related to the appointment of Pollard by Squire. There is no doubt that in his youth Pollard committed a crime and was punished for it. But he says that Squire knew nothing about it until informed by Pollard himself, who then resigned. This seems to let Squire out, for Pollard is a witness called by Grace and therefore not to be discredited by him. The Mayor might well doubt the wisdom of the counsel who advised him to summon this man to testify on his side. It has been proved thereby that Mr. Grace can stoop to most ungenerous courses in order to accomplish his

Republicans await the fall campaign with curiosity, to see if the Democratic speakers will again boast of economy as a virtue of their party. If they do, it will only be necessary for the Republicans to point to the appropriation bills of the Congress now happily adjourned to show how empty the boast is. These bills amount to \$383,684,287 for the current fiscal year. Yet when it was predicted a short time ago that the amount would reach or exceed \$384,000,000, a howl of dissent went up from every Democratic newspaper in the country. The prediction was not far wreng. Secretary Manning has estimated the revenues for the fiscal year at only \$362,542,252. The simple operation of subtraction, therefore, shows the probable deficiency on June 30, 1887, to be \$21,142,035. How is this for a showing in behalf of sound financial principles and practice in the Democratic party?

\*EXTRADITION WITH JAPAN.

The negotiation of an Extradition Treaty with Japan has been a well kept State secret. The convention was signed at Tokio last April. was recently laid before the Senate and will be acted upon at the next session, by which time certain defects in it will probably have been remedied. The full text of this Treaty, together with the President's Message, appearon the first page of to-day's issue. It is remarkable as being the first convention of the kind ever concluded by any civilized country with an Asiatic Power.

The United States in this, as in many other respects, can claim the credit of being the first to open Japan to the external influences of mod ern civilization. Admiral Perty in 1851 ob tained, by summary means it is true, concessions in matters of trade, residence and exterritorial rights, which sub-equently were granted to Great Britain, France and othe European countries. In extradition the Americans again are doing pioneering work in th Mikado's capital. This convention will undoubtedly be the first of a series which wilplace Japan on the same plane with the most advanced civilized nations respecting the same der of fugitive criminals. This convention shows how far Japan has advanced along th path of progress during recent years. In 187: a Senate was established; three years afterwarprovincial and departmental Assemblies were instituted; commercial, financial and educational reforms have been rapidly intodaced and a National Assembly has been convoked Extradition is now accepted as a useful principle of American and Europe in county to which the Mikado's Government must adapt itself.

The convention itself is one of the most clab orate extradition schemes ever negotiated by an American diplomatist. The list of crimes i the longest embodied in any treaty of this class, including every effence known to extra dinon law. Not only are counterfeiting, embezzlement of every conceivable grade, raps and even perjury designated, but the new claof crime covered by the Phelps-Ro-chery Convention is carefully defined as "malicious destruction of or attempt to destroy railways, rains, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public editices or other buildings, when the act endangers hu man life. The definition is important as dis closing the range which international legislation respecting dynamite outrages is likely to cover. As Japan is not a favorite pleasure ground for American conbezzlers and criminal these and other provisions of the Treaty have forger, it appears, has taken refuge in Japa; and been surrendered without a treaty. S Francisco criminals in need of foreign air will have to choose in future between China and the tew coral-reefs of Polyne-ia where one European flag or another is not already flying.

The Treaty contains one curious clause, which marks a distinct departure in extradition practice. This is Article seven, which de large that neither of the contracting parties is bound to deliver up its own citizens, and then adds : curious permissive choise empowering either Power to do so at its own discretion. The principle that extradition applies to jugitive craminals from another country is fundamental se far as past experience goes. But in this convention there is a distinct warrant for the surren der of native or naturalized citizens to foreig courts. This clause deserves to be calefull considered before the Treaty is ratified. It importance will be at once appreciated, if it be taken in connection with the Phelp-Resebe; Convention. If it were embodied in that Treaty persons conspiring in this country against his and property in England could be sur ende ed at the discretion of the Government to loseign tribunals, even if they were Ame tean citizen.

THE M-XI AN COMPLICATIONS. Texas diplomacy cannot be sega ded as al together trustworthy. The Gove nor of that State has undertaken to forestall the action of the State Department respecting the recent "outrages" to American citizens on the Meican border and the rowdy class in the South west is already elamoring for a military campaign. The Secretary of State, either because he likes to favor public opinion in any po tica of the South, or else because he considers it safe to bully a third-rate Power for the sake or retrieving his purillanimons blanders elsewher in dealing with the rights of American citizenhas made a great display of energy in demand ing the release of Editor Cutting, Mr. Belmon and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House have also appeared upon the scene with precipitate haste and energetically waved the merican flag. But all these noisy dem n trations do not affect the legal aspects of the Cut ting and Rasures cases, nor change the bear ings of international law. In reality, there i no ground for American intervention in either instance, as Mr. Whitney clearly ploves in an admirable letter published in another column

In relation to Cutting's imprisonment and trial Mr. Whitney fully confirms the view taken by THE TRIBUNE that his offence was one over which the Mexican courts had primary jurisdiction. He also shows that the tone which Secretary Bayard has adopted in dealing with this case is in contravention of solemn obligations assumed by this Government in its t-catie with Mexico. The clauses quoted from the Treaty of Guadalupe contain mutual pledgeon the part of the contracting Powers that when disagreement arises recourse shall not be had to reprisal, aggression or hostility, and that there shall be no menace of war until deliberate attempts have been made to settle the dispute by arbitration in the spirit of peace and good neighborship. The foolish clamors of Texas officials and ruffians for an invasion of Mex-

Secretary Bayard's dispatches do not comport with the moral obligations imposed on the United States Government by that Treaty. As for the Rasures case Mr. Whitney effect-

ually disposes of the claim that the Mexican horse-thief was entitled to protection as an American citizen. He had, it is true, declared his faults as a partisan should not lead any to his intention of becoming an American citizen, and this under ordinary circumstances would have secured for him, not exemption from extradition, but a right to protection in a foreign country. This princple was settled so far as American practice is concerned in the celebrated Koszta case. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian revolationist, escaped first to Turkey and then to the United States where he deckwed his intention of becoming naturalized. Subsequently returning to Turkey, he was seized illegally by a boat's crew from an Austrian frigate and put into irons. Through the threats of an American naval officer and the energetic action of Mr. Marcy, Koszta was released and allowed to return to the United States. His declaration of intention to be naturalized served to proteet him. But in the case of Rasures, this principle does not apply, for the sample reason that by treaty with Mexico declaration of intention is formally excluded as a ground for intervention. The horse-thief had no right under that treaty to be protected as an American citizen. He was a fugitive criminal, and was regularly extradited by the Texas officials, Hisummary execution was a crime against civilization, but it was not an outrage upon an American citizen.

THE CONGRESSIONAL AND ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Now that Corgress has adjourned, the thoughts of our people will naturally turn to the nominations for the legislative offices to be filled next fall. In this State 34 Congressmen and 128 Assemblymen are to be chosen. New-York sent 17 Republicans and 17 Democrats to the XLIXth Congress. The Assembly of 1886 was made up of 77 Republicans and 51 Democrats If our party friends in all the districts are earnest, united and signations the New-York delegation in the Lth Congress will contain a large number of Republicans and we shall control the Assembly of 1887 by a majority equally

Such a result can only be accomplished b hard and persistent work. Unwise nomination dissensions, a spiritless canvass, weak leader ship-all these must be resolutly avoided it are to make the showing which our brothres throughout the country hope to see us make and which we certainly can make if no m takes are committed. It is of vital unportant that the conventions make the best use of their apportunities by pre-enting only strong and popula: candidates. As a rule it is wise to continue in service legislators whose record for honesty and efficiency is unimpeachable and who have shown an aptitude for that branch of the public service. It is tare that a new man, how-ever well equipped, it able to render as good service either at Washington or Albang as a man who has "learned the ropes," But whether the conventions place fresh men or tried in the held, to meet the best expectations and insure victory they must select men who command the general confidence. It is a time when party ties sit leasely because of the lack of commend ing issues, and when voters find it not difficult to bolt bad nominations. Office-seeke who would fain impose themselves upon con ventions by bribery and corruption-and unt time shall end there are likely to be such banacles adhering to the Republican organization in every district-must be sent to the rear Let the Congressional and Assembly nomina tions all be first-class. That way success her Wisdom in the conventions makes the canvasthat follows comparatively easy, A gain secured here and there will make the next Congress

Republican-a consummation devoutly to be wished for by every one who appreciates the techleness and inefficiency of the present Con-gress. The retention of the Assembly in the hands of the Republicans means the election of a Republican United States Senator next winter to succeed Mr. Miller. The stake is givent and may well prompt all hands, leaders and rank and file, to do their whole duty,

A PARTY LOSES ITS LEADER. The country does not yet know how mu one of the two great parties which divide the uffrages of its citizens has lost by the death of Mr. Tilden. He was by far its wisest leader. and with the wisdom to mark out a sagacto policy for his party he united a remarkable skin that management by which great plans are io warded. With more sensible and more patriotic material, Mr. Tilden might have been Preident, and would have done all that man could do to rehabilitate the Democratic party, to lit I above the vindictive pas-ton of the war and the shallow demagogi in which has made it in potent for good. He had great faults but na owness of vision was not one of them. Among the bland the one-eyed is king, and a party wit eyes in the back of its head naturally looked for wisdom and leadership to the one man wi

was able to see in front of him. Mr. Tilden's last participation in public affair was a rebuke of the mean, marrow, and unpatri otic spirit of his own party. His letter to Sen ator Hawley, in which he expressed his am ze sent at the refusal of the House to make adquate appropriations for coast defence, spok is atte, wentiness of a party which he had long tried to hit and lead to better things. It vas the curse of his political life that he had t ical with the material of which that party i emposed-with a great body of Southern vot who can neither comprehend national in terests nor the needs of modern industry. M Tilden tried to put his party on a hard mone and honest-money basis. But it latest perform mee was to take the management of the Trens my Department from the hands of m n who have acted upon Mr. Tilden's advice, and to declare hostility to the course of public fidelit which Mr. Tilden had counseled. In loon nem, the Democratic party to es by far the mopowerful derender of the public faith in it anks, and it it was little titted for the responst bilities or power with him living and lestramin its worst tendencies, it becomes immeasurably less worthy of trust with his voice to eve silent. A free trader in principle, Mr. Tade was shrewd enough to see that the growth industry under twenty-live years of p electron had in de a tree-trade policy madmi sible, and had doomed to deteat any party which midthat theory its law of action. With him living the Domocracy had a powerful, well-organized and well-led minority, always ready to restits attacks upon the protective policy. With him in his grave, the party is left to itself, for I M. Randall without Mr. Tilden to plan and to manage behind him is another man. It would be strange now if the Southern and Western majority should not secure complete control o the party, and shape its financial and industrial policy as it will.

Mr. Tilden's political career was not blame less. It will be impessible for the count y to forget the naturalization frauds, the dishones returns of 1869, or the cipher dispatches-the effort made to secure an electoral vot- by the me of money. No doubt Mr. Tilden's mind was so warped that, ignoring all, the trands and crimes by which his party had robbed Repub lican voters at the South of most of their rights he really beheved that they had gained a tech-

more than twenty electoral votes of the Presidency, if the election had been honestly and lawfully conducted, he considered that he was cheated out of it because the gigantic robbery was not permitted to succeed completely. But forget his merits as a patriot. In striving to put his party on more honorable and patriotic ground, he labored well for the good of the country, and he failed only because the vindictive rebelism of his party at the South, and its repudating proclivities at the West, were ineradicably hostile to the measures necessary for the maintenance of the public faith.

Mr. Tilden left behind him scarcely any address or writing which justifies the high reputation for ability that he enjoyed. His life was spent in the acquirement and management of a large property, and in the details of political manipulation. He was a strong thinker, and his knowledge of public questions was equalled by not many public men of his day, and yet he has made scarcely any valuable addition to the political literature of his time, and future students will be apt to wonder whether his ability was not greatly overrated by his contemporaries

WITH COMPLACENCY.

According to The New-York World, Demo couts can regard the record made by their party friends who constitute the majority in the present Congress "with complacency." Well, if they can then they must be strangely deficient ir, what theologians style a realizing sense. The course of Congress during the session now brought to a close has been characterized by incompetency, inefficiency and a display of narrow, selfish partisanship. Its treatment of the tariff question earned it the contempt of the country, many leading Democratic newspapers joining in the chorus of condemnation. What is true of the tariff applies also to the other subjects of large importance which have come up for consideration. And still The World argues that the Democracy can regard this feeble and unfaithful body " with complacency."

If our contemporary wishes to pronounce enlogy upon Congress which shall be adequate and discriminating, and to which no exceptions can be taken, let it pattern its observations after the funeral oration which was pronounced some years ago over the remains of a distinguished citizen of Nevada. He had been lung for horsestealing, after having spent a considerable por tion of his life in prison for such irregularitie as arson, bigamy and burglary. The funera cration in question-pronounced before he was cut down-was short, but was regarded by those who heard it with complacency-the complaeency of appreval, "Bill," said the eulogist Bill was a pretty mean man in some thingsbut then he was meaner in others."

Mr. Hitt deserves the thanks of the country for rebuking the bloodthusty and lawless classes i Texas and for demonstrating that the Mexican anthorities have shown a proper spirit in their ne gotiations with the State Department. The Cutting case has received at Washington more attention than its merits deserved. Mr. Belmont was exceedingly indiscreet in allowing the Foreign Affairs Committee to be dragged into the Mexican complications. His resolutions were premature, to say the

The Conservatives cannot complain of the action of the Birmingham Liberals in opposing the new Home Secretary's return. Not long ago they themselves contested a Liberal Home Secretary's return under similar circumstances and defeated him. Sir William Harcourt was left without a seat in Parliament until Mr. Plimsoll generously resigned in his favor. Mr. Matthews can scarcely expect to be re-elected if the Liberal factions act ogether, as now seems likely; and what with the rexation and expense of finding another seat, he compulsory is one of the most senseless and unrea

may be inclined to regret Lord Randolph Churchill's inlooked-for intercession in his behalf. The law y which the re-election of Ministers is rendered onable in the British statute-books. Why should Last Birmingham be armed with a veto power upon the entrance of Mr. Matthews into the Cabinet 7. It elected him a member of Parliament, and is now at therty to reject his appointment to office. That is to say, it can discriminate between being repre sented in Parliament by Mr Matthews, the eminent awver, and Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary It could not do a better thing than to bring in an act removing necessity for the re-election of Min-

With Congress adjourned, with Garland off for a ong vacation, with two sea-serpents visible to the naked eye on the Atlantic coast, with a bill in the controversy concerning the authorship of Shake should not enjoy themselves to the top of their

Mr. Beaver-Webb is anxious that the Puritan dual be the Gaiatea's competitor, and wants Cap tain Crocker to sail her. The great designer is an adventurous soul. One would suppose that he had had enough of the Boston sloop and her skilful and waty skipper. It is probable that his longing to do pattle with the Puritan is not half so keen as that of Captain Crocker to lay out another English man. If there is any one thing that adds interest and fire to this veteran sailor's life, it is to hold : tiller against a British rival. It is only then, in deed, that he fully appreciates what genuine fun there is in this busy world.

Does the Japanese Minister take the Boston people for a lot of "innoceats"? Here he is playog away at them, and remarking that the New York Elevated Railroad is a great thing, and equally marvellous is the wonderful rankoad under Broadway." His Excellency's foresight is wonderful!

The Eoch ster Union insists that the Judge of the Court of Appeals to be elected next November must e either a Republican or a Democrat. Itself an ardent Democrat, he Union expresses itself as follows: " The Union must respectfully decline to discuss the question from a point of view that con a Republican nor Democrat,' Such a 'jurist' would necessarily be a Magwamp-an abnormity. Let the judge take any political form but that. There s no Republican jurist, however partisan, who retty rough on the Mugwumps. Has The t nion no howels of gratuade? cas it forgotten that the Mugwumps, playing the part of deputy Democrats. nelped elect its ever-cherished hool, Grover Cleve-

Mayor Grace has an active finger which gets into nea by every pie. His influence has finally worked ts way into the control of the Board of Education nd the new clerk must be a creature of his. When Mayor Grace freezes such a man as Eugene Keny out of the Board of Education because he was no go into a bime pool with the Mayor in directing the political side of the education of the children of this city, little good may be expected of W. R. Grace in educational matters.

It must be regarded as a signal evidence of Sonta Carolina's complete reconciliation to the new order of things that her Governor, Mr. Thompson, has de inherately laid off and down his imperial robes as the ruler of "a sovereign State" and accepted a subordinate position in the National Department of the Treasury. When we remember how South Carolina flouted and defied the National Government. and reproached her sisters for their timid obedience to its behest, we stand amazed at her meek and conciliatory demeanor as exemplified in this act of her Governor. The shrew of the Union is evidently

Judge Daniels declines to be considered as a candidate for the place on the bench of the Court of Appeals soon to be vacant, on the ground that he is satisfied with his present office and has too much to do to give attention to a canvass. The Judge is ico and the arbitrary and unfriendly tone of nical victory, the fruits of which he was entitled not more satisfied with his office than the people

to enjoy. Forgetting that he would have lacked are with his performance of his duties. His disinclination to sacrifice his work that he may make an effort to go up higher will commend him all the more to the good opinion of his fellow-citizens.

By an unfortunate error the interview on Mexico and Editor Cutting's case, in THE TRIBUNE yesterday was credited to ex-Gozernor Rice, of Massachusetts, instead of ex-Congressman John H. Rice, of Maine.

PERSONAL

Mme, Albani is to appear as Elsa in "Lohengrin" in Paris, if M. Lamoureux carries out his design of pro-queing Wagner's operas there.

Mr. W. J. Evelyn, who has just given a fine park to Deptford, is a direct descendant of the Evelyn of "Diary" fame, who was the host of Czar Peter the Great when that monarch worked in the Deptford ship-

The Princess Dolgorouki, widow of the late Czar Alexander II., is credited with possessing a fortune of \$20,000,000.

The new British Consul of Geneva, Mr. F. Barton, is said to be the richest and most hospitable Englishman in Switzerland.

Kaiser Whilhelm's daily routine is ordered at present much after this fashion. He takes an early t bath, rests for an hour, breakfasts, and then goes for an hour's walk in one of the public promenades, attended only by an aide-de-camp. The time from 11 to 1 o'clock is given to business and the reading of newspapers. Then comes dinner a short nap, and another walk. Sup-Then comes dinner a short map, and another walk. Sup-per is taken at 7, and afterward the Emperor receives a few guests to tea and hears a little music. When not working, fills Majesty may generally be seen standing at a corner window which over looks the Platz. People sainte nim as they pass, and he replies by a courteous wave of the hand. As in former years, no precautions whatever are taken to keep the public out of the places where the Emperor walks. This course is adopted by nis own special request.

Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is going to New port in a few days to select and purchase land on which to build for himself a fine summer home.

The monument in memory of De Kalb in the State House grounds at Annapolis, Md., will be unver'ed on August 16. Governor Lloyd will preside at the ceremony and among the invited guests will be the eight living ex-Governors of Maryland.

Speaker J. C. A. Brackett, who has just come out as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, says he has also been " meutioned" recently for four other places; Governor, Con-gressman, President of the State Senate, and Mayor of Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Rumney, of St. Peter's Frotestant Epis copal Church, Philadelphia, writes of a Fourth of July elebration held by some American travellers at Hammerfest, at which the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster fresided and General Henry W. Slocum made a speech.

David Davis bequeathed to his son two historic caues, one of which belonged to Benty sented to h m by the American party-and the other to

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The English Churchman lectures the Prince of Wales chargly because he recently gave a dinner to forty guests on Sunday. The gipper was followed by a variety show in which Japanese jugglers exhibited their skil and a string band played, "carefully avoiding sacred s thought that the Prince will order his paper to be storped.

THE UMPIRE AREAD.

There's a symmetry of motion To my sympathetic notion In the pitcher as he curves the ball; There's an idyl, great in diction, And the pose of grace and beauty Of the catcher doing duty, Is an epic quite exceeding all. But for poetry of motion,

To my unpretentions notion,

There is nothing like the umpire's gall,

—[chicago Kambler

The term " Mugwump " has been taken up in Engand. Henry Labouchere applied it recently to the Unionist Liberals. Now that its " English, you know," there should be no doubt about its getting into the die

First Organist—I hear that the wealthiest church in Boston pays its organist only \$350 a year.
Second Organist—Are the members of the congregation the kind that go to theatres I
"I believe not."
"Then, if I was in his place, I'd get even with them by playing nothing but Offonbach."—[Omaha World,

During the last year 4,009 foreigners have been naturalized in Prussia. Thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight Prussians emigrated during the same period, however.

Stranger out West to Farmer-I hear that you have had some terrible tornaloes and eyolones out here.

Farmer-So we have; regular rippers.

Stranger-Property must be rather insecure I should indee.

Farmer-On, we have a cyclone insurance company

now.
Stranger looks about to see if the way to escape is clear and says;
"well, I can't see the advantage of that, for when the company pays the claims they will be compelled to raise the wind' just the same, and besides—" leans! Coronen.-[Fexas Sitings.

The Rev. Joseph Cook is said to have a sliding trapor in the ceiling of one of the rooms of his house. leads to his study and he uses it when he wants to be

Native journalism in India is a happy-go-lucky sort of usiness. If the editor can't get the paper out at the excitable portion of our population with the cry of right date he cets it out when he can, and everybody is explained to bis readers that the usual funny cartoons marriage ceremonies of his son.

Mr. Bayard's noisy demonstration against Mexico fisheries dispute. The importance of the Culting affair is wholly insignificant when considered by the side of the Canadian troubles. But the one affects our relation Interchange of fire, while the other is with Great Britain, and the other with a bull-dog. This kind of diplomacy does not please a manly and courageous people.

> AT DAWN. At dawn the world is at its best, And every new born day
> Finds Nature bright, refreshed with restOr so the poets say

At dawn its sweetest, blithest song Sings each full-throated bird, Joining in chorus full and strong— Or so, at least, I've heard.

At dawn the air is cool and cle-r, Bright is the sky o'ernead; Fresh, young and fair ail things appear-Or so I've heard it said. This saving clause I have to keep

Repeating, for you see,
At dawn, I'm stway sound asleep,
And always hope to be. Who will step into Hubert O. Thompson's shoes! He is said to have had a manua for buying shoes, and in the room where he died were found more than twenty pairs,

all polished and ready for use, running the whole of one side of the room. After all perhaps the ends of justice are better served with men on juries than with women—at least until women cease to be swayed by their emotions rather than by their reason. That Chicago woman was said, thins it would be a pity to hang such a handsome man as spies, but they ought to hang Schwab and Fielden

cause they are so ugly," unwittingly revealed woman' neapacity for indging in accordance with cold facts. The importation of frozen mutton from the Falkland Islands to Great Britain continues to increase. TWO LETTERS.

"Mydarling wife," (he writes), "come home; I cannot do without you; Throughout these gloomy rooms I roam, My thoughts are all about you. My thoughts are. But if you think it best to stay. But if you think it best to stay. Wny, do so - pera aps you'd bel Doe't think at all of me, I pray" And thus Winds up the letter.

Quickly a smile goes o'er his face, As in the ink again he dips;
As in the ink again he dips;
Dear John," (ne writes), "you know the place,
And don't f. rget to bring the chip.."
—[Chattanooga Times,

CULTURE AND COMMON SENSE.

From The Conton Transcript.

James G. Biane's 8 seen at Fryonics, yesterday, w. 5
a v. ry felic tous discussion of college life and 16 ced
college reform.

CLEVELAND BOOMS PAN-ELECTRIC.

From The Boston Advertiser

It does not look as if Mr. theveland had aroused to the enormity of the Pan-Electric scandial. He has just promoted Mr. Upshaw from the chief clerkship of the Indian Bureau to be deputy on unissioner thereof, under Mr. Aikins, who is lossily mixed up in the scandial, . We had hoped that Mr. Cleveland would at least refrain from bestowing upon the syndicate any further bonors.

GOVERNOR IRELAND'S WRATH EXPLAINED.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR OFFICE. STRONGLY RECOMESENDED FOR OFFICE.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean,

Don," and the President, as they were enjoying their evening smoke together," write out that appointment for Majah Daswon to the morning He sayshe has nevan been an 'offensive paintisan,' having always voted the Democratic ticket, tought on the Confederate side the entire wah, and during the day of the last Presidential election licked four Republicans. That is backing enough for any candidate. Don't you think so, Dan I"

MEXICAN COMPLICATIONS.

LETTER FROM JAMES A. WHITNEY.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CUTTING AND RASURES CASES-MEXICO RIGHT IN EACH INSTANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The temperate tone of THE TRIBUNE's editorials on the Mexican imbroglio is in strong and favorable contrast to most that is current on that subject. It would be well for those who counsel armed aggression to consider first what is the actual condition of affairs. and what the status of our own Government in the premises. It is safe to say that a large majority of those who clamor that the rights of American citizens have been violated possess no definite idea of our treaty obligations with Mexico, or of the legal standing of the individuals concerning whom the trouble bas arisen.

So far as can be gathered from the public press, the man Cutting when on Mexican territory committed a violation of Mexican law, and was let go after signing retraction. He then came upon American soil and substantially repeated the publication which constituted the original offence. This publication was within five minutes walk of Mexican territory, in which it was sure to circulate, and, if some accounts are true, special translation was made in Spanish which could have had no other use or object than circulation in Mexico, and according to the latest advices, Cutting personally distributed the libellous matter on the Mexican side in direct defiance of the order of a Mexican court. That it was circulated in Mexico at his instance appears to be undisputed, and after such circulation he voluntarily went to or remained in Mexico and within the Jurisdiction which his publications had insulted. He was then arrested for conempt of court. He was offered the opportunity of finding bail and this he refused, and thus by his own act remains in jail awaiting trial. All this has hap. pened within a few weeks past and the delay in bringng him to trial does not appear to be excessive. It is no greater in fact than ordinarily occurs in prosecutions in every State in our own country. That such an occurrence as this should lead our

Government to warlike manifestoes, and the Gov. ernor of a great State to threaten in substance that he will take the law into his own hands if the Federal authorities do not move fast enough to suit him, argues in the one a want of National dignity, and in the ther a very mistaken view of the authority of a State Governor in matters of international policy. The course of the Secretary of State, as well as of the Governor of Texas, is anomalous in the extreme. Washington dispatches declare that if Congress fails to pass the irate resolutions offered by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and if Cutting is not released, " Mr. Bayard will send a peremptory demand to Mexico for his release. If that is not regarded, Minister Jackson will be recalled and Congress will then be asked to come back to say what further shall be done." That such a course should at the outset be foreshadowed against a friendly Nation indicates a disposition irreconcilable with official duty and international justice. Even if the matter were of tar more inherent importance than it is, the tone which Secretary Bayard has chosen to adopt is in clear contravention of obligations laid upon him by treaties having the force of moral and, in some respects, of statute law,

The temper that should control proceedings in a case like the present is very fully shown in the Treaty of Guadalupe, Art. XXI. In this the United States and Mexico "do promise each other that they will en-deavor in the most sincere and earnest manner to preserve peace and friendship by mutual representations and pacific negotiations." And if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement a resert shall not on this account be had to reprisals, aggression or hostility of any kind by the one republic against the other until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by a friendly

The solemn and binding character of this provision of the Treaty of 1848 is reiterated in the most striking terms in the Treaty of 1853, of which Article VII, is as follows: "Should there at any future period (which God forbid) occur any disagreement between the two Nations which might lead to a rupture of their relations and reciprocal peace, they bind themselves in like manner to procure by every possible method the ad-justment of every difference; and should they still in this manner not succeed, never will they proceed to declaration of war without having previously paid attention to what has been set forth in Article XXI, of the Treaty of Guadalupe for similar cases, which article as well as the XXIII is hereby reaffirmed,"

When we consider that we could arbitrate with Great Britain after cruisers built in her harbors and manned by her seamen had devastated our commerce through the years of our National agony, it would seem that the should receive attention, rather than that our State Department should rouse the most aggressive and

As to the Arresures (or Rasures) matter the facts. as reported by the press, appear to be, that Arn's nes was a Mexican citizen, that he, several years ago declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States; that he returned to Mexico; that he remained in Mexico for years thereafter; that he was accused of horse-stealing in Mexico; that about two months prior to his arrest he escaped to the United States; that he was captured in the United States by officials of the State of Texas; that upon the order of a Texas county judge, daily appointed an extradition agent, e was taken across the boundary by the Texas officers and by them delivered to a Mexican official by whom he was summarily shot. This seems to be the whole of the matter. It is stated, to be sare, that there was personal enmity between Arresures and the Mexican by whom he was executed, and that death is too great

by whom he was executed, and that death is too great a penalty for the offence of which he was accused. Whether this be true or not does not affect the questions at issue, for the latter depend upon legal eights and obligations and not upon sentiment. Hence, the proper query, What were and are the legal rights and obligations in the matter of Arresures!

In the first place, upon the facts reported, Arresures was clearly not entitled to protection as an American citizen. Article 1, of the Treaty ratined February 1, 1869, provides for the naturalization of Mexican citizens in the United States, and then declares in express terms that "The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization." It appears therefore that Arresures was a citizen of Mexico and not a citizen of the United States, and that by express cavenant between the two countries his declaration of an intention could not have the effect of releasing him from his Mexican citizenship, or of making him a citizen of the United States. More than the, even if his declaration of an intention had given bing any claim upon the United States, he had evaponty him a citizen of the United States. More than this, even if his declaration of an intention had given bim any claim upon the United States, he had evinently torteited it by his own conduct. It is stated on good authority that after such declaration he returned to Mexico and served several years in the Mexican Army, Article IV, of the treaty ratified February 1, 1869, provides that if a citizen of Mexico, naturalized in the United States, renews his residence in Mexico without intent to return to the United States he shall be held to have remained by

intent to return to the United States he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the latter; and the presumntion of an intent not to return to the United States arises under the treaty when the renewed residence is Mexico exceeds two years. All this leads to the further question: Was Arresures legally extradited? The offence with which he was charged was certainly an extraditable one under Article 11, of the treaty ratined May 20, 1862, which includes extradition for, among others, the offences of "larceny of cattle or other goods and chattels of the value of \$25 or mate." He was captured and delivered in to the Mexican authorities by duly authorized officials of the United States, and the presentation of the case against the accused was sufficient to satisfy ed up to the Mexican authorities by duly author zed officials of the United States, and the presentation of the case against the accused was sufficient to satisfy those officials. Our country can hardly repudiate its own action in giving up the accused, and it can hardly make a casus belium of an act to which it was an active and responsible party. That the Texas officials had the legal right to deliver the accused to the Mexican authorities, and that the Mexican authorities had the legal right to receive him from them, is indisputable. Article II of the treaty ratified in May, 1862 provides that extradition from the United States may be had through "the chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties of the frontier," when the same is authorized by the chief civil authority of the State. This authority was admittedly given to the County Judge who extradition agent." has been "revoked" by the Governor. The power may be and probably is a daugerous one to be placed in the hands of the local Texas authorities, but so long as it is placed in their hands by our own laws a foreign constry can hardly be condemned because our own officials choose to exercise it. As it does not appear that Arresures was an American otizen, as he was accused of having committed a crime in Mexico extraditable under the treaty, as he was handed over to the Mexican authorities by American officials, and as those obticials were those designated in the treaty as having power to extradite, it is difficult to discover any legitimate ground for declaring was against Mexico as a consequence of the affair.

It seems manifestly proper to call attention to the law as applied to facts which seem to be conceded. If there is anything that can change the statements made public through the press it should be the area.